

The good offices of President Roosevelt are called into requisition.

The proposition that the first practical move for peace will occur between the commanding generals of the armies facing each other in Manchuria finds few supporters in Washington. More weight is given to the suggestion that Russia, in order to avoid the payment of a heavy indemnity, will wait to be dispossessed of Vladivostok, retreat stubbornly from Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, eventually exhausting the resources of Japan, which, no longer being able to afford to wage war so far from the coast, would finally cease hostilities.

It is recalled that perhaps not authoritatively, announced, though perhaps not authoritatively, that the minimum price of peace included the surrender of Port Arthur, complete withdrawal from Manchuria, neutralization of Vladivostok and an enormous indemnity, that time it was declared that Russia could lose no more than that on land, while she would avoid paying an indemnity at all, even were peace postponed ten years, and Japan in the mean time would have become impoverished.

### NO PROGRESS MADE.

#### German Ambassador in Conference with President Roosevelt.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 4.—The German Ambassador spent two hours with the President at the White House this evening, during which the entire situation concerning peace between Russia and Japan was canvassed. On leaving the White House Baron von Sternberg said:

"I can only say that so far no progress has been made. But, then, large affairs like this move slowly."

While unwilling further to discuss for publication his conference with the President, the Ambassador intimated that no further developments could take place until word was received from St. Petersburg, presumably in reply to the dispatches forwarded by Ambassador Cassini after his conference with the President on Friday afternoon. The Ambassador seemed hopeful of some further developments, as he suggested that Secretary Loeb might have some announcement for the newspapers in the morning.

No official word has reached Washington regarding the probable attitude of the Czar toward the ending of the war. Meantime exchanges are in progress between Washington, Berlin, London, Rome and Paris regarding the whole situation, and an entirely informal discussion is taking place as to what will be the best measures to adopt when Russia has had the opportunity fully to realize her situation.

Mr. O'Brien, the British chargé d'affaires, was at the White House to-day, and discussed the question with the President.

It is fully expected here that weeks may elapse before Russia decides upon her course.

### PRESIDENT COMMENDED.

#### Russians Receive with Favor the Reports from Washington.

St. Petersburg, June 5.—President Roosevelt's reported tender of his good offices to bring about peace is received with general favor in the press and by the public, and the desire that some steps should be taken toward obtaining an honorable peace is increasingly manifest.

The "Russ" says that the President's offer should be commended as an act of friendship, tending to bring out Japan's terms of peace and Russia's acceptance of an offer which would not mean surrender on humiliating terms. The paper maintains at the same time that negotiations, if begun, must be direct, and that there must be no intervention by other powers.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that Russia must make the best possible use of the friendly offices of the United States and Great Britain. This paper, the "Syn Otechestva," the "Nasha Zhizn" and others, advance the idea that Japan will be disposed to grant better terms to the Russian people than to the bureaucrats who began the war. These papers reiterate the demand for a speedy peace to settle the question. Even the "Grazhdanin" declares peremptorily for peace, the "Novoye Vremya" alone dissenting from the general chorus by saying that peace is not so essential as "foreign and internal enemies" imagine, and picturing Great Britain, the United States and the Continental powers as beginning to tremble before the yellow danger.

Members of the diplomatic corps yesterday (Sunday) expressed pleasure that President Roosevelt had taken the lead in urging Russia to give up the prosecution of the war, but they said they were apprehensive that the President's efforts would be fruitless.

Baron de Rosen, the new Ambassador to Washington, does not seem to be accelerating his departure on account of developments in the United States. He will sail on June 27.

### SKIRMISHES ON FRONT.

#### Linevitch's Main Force Reported West of Fokomen.

Tokio, June 4.—General Linevitch is believed to be at Kung-Chu-Liang, eight miles west of Fokomen, with his main force, his advance guard occupying the Pengs-Wa and It-Sung-Chu line.

It is announced at Imperial headquarters that the following has been received from the headquarters of the Manchurian armies:

At 7 o'clock on the morning of June 2 the enemy's cavalry, numbering about thirty, came to Kung-Chu-Liang, nine miles east of Chang-Tu-Fu. On the same day at noon cavalrymen of a like number appeared at Non-Cheng-Tzu, six miles northeast of Yuan-Pao-Men, but were repulsed.

On the same day also our scouts attacked the enemy's cavalry five miles north of Chang-Tu-Fu Railway station, killing one man and two horses and capturing one saddle horse. Otherwise there has been no change.

### BOMBS FOUND AT BAKU.

Baku, June 4.—Bombs have been found in the house of an Armenian adjoining the palace of the Governor General.

### RUSSIA WILL RECOGNIZE PASSPORTS.

#### American Citizens of the Jewish Faith Come Under New Law.

Washington, June 4.—Acting Secretary Loomis of the State Department has been officially informed by Ambassador Meyer, at St. Petersburg, of the provisions of the proposed new law in Russia under which all American passports, including those there. This information is confirmatory of the approval by the Council of the Empire of the recommendation of the passport commission, which included universal recognition of Jewish passports. Mr. Loomis has communicated the contents of Ambassador Meyer's dispatch to Simon Wolf, of this city, chairman of the civil and religious rights section of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This organization, Mr. Wolf said to-night, had been working for nearly five years to secure the full recognition of passports granted to Hebrews who desired to travel in Russia, and the final triumph of the efforts of those who have labored to this end, he said, is a source of satisfaction to Hebrews in the United States.

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### ENQUIST ASKS FOR TIME.

#### REPAIRS TO BE MADE.

#### Admiral Train's Board Reports Warships Badly Damaged.

Manila, June 5.—Rear Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear Admiral Train and the French consul, formally called on Governor General Wright this morning. After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Governor Wright asked:

"Admiral Enquist, do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Admiral Enquist replied: "My ships are unseaworthy. I have not heard from my government, and I request time to make repairs."

Governor Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs and after these were finished they must leave within twenty-four hours or dismantle and intern. Rear Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships behind the breakwater for repairs. This request was granted, and the ships will be moved on Tuesday morning.

Narita Goro, Japanese Consul, called on Governor Wright, just before Rear Admiral Enquist called, and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships. On leaving, Goro met Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the Governor's residence and tendered him a profound salutation.

The naval board reports that the Oleg will require sixty days, the Aurora thirty days and the Jemchug seven days to effect repairs.

The investigating board appointed by Admiral Train was composed of Commander Calkins, Lieutenant Commander McElroy and the Ohio's carpenter, Harding.

The deaths to-day aboard the Russian ships now bring the total killed up to seventy-one, and there are five additional cases in the hospital. Prince Potemkin among them. American navy surgeons are assisting the Russian surgeons in their work of caring for the wounded.

Admiral Enquist now says that he lost his flagship in the naval fight and then transferred his flag to the Aurora and left the fight on Saturday night. He said that he did not know that the fight was continued on Sunday. He said that the Japanese attack was so sudden and ferocious that his section was completely overwhelmed.

The ships of his section, while attempting to reach Vladivostok, were at the same time looking for a fight with the Japanese, and when they encountered their opponents fought gallantly. The admiral says that the greatest damage done to his ships was when the Japanese were firing at five-mile range.

The Russian ships steamed into Manila at a speed of fifteen knots. They are now taking on food supplies. The ships are painted black, with white funnels.

Washington, June 4.—The following cable message was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Train, dated at Manila to-day, and was sent immediately to the President:

Admiral Enquist states that the Aurora and the Oleg are both seriously damaged and are not seaworthy. The Jemchug is in bad condition. He makes the request to fill up with provisions and coal. Will require fourteen days to repair damages. A board has been ordered to examine and report their condition. One hundred and thirty men wounded.

Permission has been granted fifty to be landed. Secretary Taft has received the following dispatch from Governor Wright, dated at Manila last night:

Three Russian warships, the Aurora, Jemchug and Oleg, under command of Admiral Enquist, anchored in Manila Bay this evening. One hundred and forty-three were wounded.

Admiral in command Asiatic fleet made an inspection and states that they are without coal and supplies and unable to proceed.

### CZAR'S ORDERS TO FLEET.

#### Fight Commanded—The Nicholas I Damaged—Heroism.

Tokio, June 3 (Delayed).—A telegram from Saheho says:

A member of the Russian staff, asked why the Russian ships took the risk of essaying the Tsu Strait, said:

"We were confident of victory. Reaching Vladivostok was not the only object of our fleet. The Emperor commanded us on leaving the strait to fight and defeat our enemy, and we were anxious to obey his order. We were confident and ready to die for the start. Our mission is ended."

Of the captives brought to Saheho, the battleship Nicholas I is the most seriously damaged. There are many holes in her port side over three feet in diameter, and most of her quick-firing guns on the port side were destroyed. Her forward funnel is partly shot away and one hole along the water line measures ten feet.

A dispatch from Malurus says that the Japanese battleship Asahi was for some time engaged with the Russian battleship Borodino. After the Borodino took fire and began sinking, the Asahi suspended firing, but the Borodino continued to fire. Practically her last shot struck the Asahi astern on the starboard side, killing Lieutenant Morishita and seven other men. Morishita's leg was shot off, but, using his sword as a crutch, he managed to reach the deck, where he died.

A dying sailor asked for paper on which to write a farewell message to the Japanese navy. He wrote: "Banzai! I die a glorious death."

### VICTOR MEETS CAPTIVE.

#### Admiral Togo Visits Rojostevsky at the Sascho Hospital.

Tokio, June 4.—Vice-Admiral Togo visited Vice-Admiral Rojostevsky at the naval hospital at Saheho on Saturday, and expressed sympathy for the admiral's wounds. He praised the desperately courageous fight of the Russians, and hoped that the admiral would soon be able to return to Russia. Rojostevsky was deeply moved by the admiral's words, and thanked him. He congratulated Japan on the courage and patriotism of her sailors, and said it lessened his regret and the sorrow of defeat to know the high character of the victors.

Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, has sent flowers for the room of Admiral Rojostevsky. Accompanying them was a letter to the wounded Russian officer, saying:

I beg to express my respect for you in discharging your duty like a soldier in fighting desperately for the sake of your fatherland. I cannot refrain from sympathizing with you in your wounded condition, and hope the accommodations of our hospitals and ability of our medical staff will ease your suffering and speedily restore your health.

Admiral Yamamoto also sent a general letter to the wounded Russian officers and men, expressing the hope that they would speedily recover.

### JAPAN MAY PAROLE PRISONERS.

#### Report That All Sailors Will Be Sent Home—Negotiations May Refuse.

Nagasaki, June 4.—It is stated on good authority that all the Russian naval prisoners in Japan will be sent home.

Tokio, June 4.—Rear Admiral Negatoff is not likely to sign his parole.

### TREPOFF THE DICTATOR.

#### PLAN TO CRUSH REVOLT.

#### Russian Emperor Issues Ukase—People's Hopes Dashed.

St. Petersburg, June 5.—The Russian government has shown that it has not weakened in this hour of disaster. Instead of yielding to the stormy demands which the Radicals hoped the naval defeat would force the government to grant, the Emperor yesterday issued a ukase conferring greatly increased powers on Governor General Trepoft, making him Assistant Minister of the Interior, in place of Major General Rydzefsky, who is made a Senator. Trepoft is also made chief of the department of police and commander of the corps of the gendarmes. General Trepoft has the right under the ukase to close all assemblies and congresses, to suspend indefinitely all societies, leagues and other bodies manifesting pernicious activity, and to take all other steps necessary to preserve order so as to prevent interference with the established rule and to suppress the revolutionary propaganda.

This ukase, which intrusts almost dictatorial powers to the head of the imperial police to control the agitation now almost prepotently demanding a constitution, representative government and the surrender of the vital principles of the autocracy, and to put down the disorders with which the revolutionaries are threatening the country, makes him responsible to the Emperor.

The document is of the deepest importance in the present state of Russia, and indicates that the government, while steadily proceeding in its plans for the fulfillment of the imperial promises contained in the rescript of March 3, is determined not to be swayed from its purpose by the pressure of military and naval disasters.

According to the "Russ," the result of the labors of the rescript commission, which has now been printed and submitted to the commission, does not embody a definite plan for the organization and functions of a new government body, but rather a collection and classification of the necessary data for the formation of an assembly, giving alternative views of the various points in dispute and leaving the final decision in the hands of the Ministers.

The material gathered by the commission has been grouped under six heads: First, an historical survey of the forms assumed by popular representation in Russia from the fifth to the sixth century; second, consideration of the effect of the summoning of a popular assembly on the country under present circumstances; third, the extent to which suffrage shall be granted, whether on universal, educational or property qualifications, and whether clubs and occupations should be represented; fourth, the extent of the assembly's right to interpellate ministers; fifth, the extent of the assembly's rights over the budget, and last, what provinces of government should be removed to the competency of the assembly.

Thus nothing regarding the "imperial duma" has been predetermined. The Minister of the Interior reserving the right to give his opinion in the Ministers.

### RIOTING NEAR PALACE.

#### Crowd, Led by Colonel, Attacks Police—Many Badly Hurt.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—At a great demonstration this evening in the Pavlovsk Gardens, near Tsarskoe-Selo, the five thousand persons present clamored for a funeral march in memory of the Russian sailors who had lost their lives in the naval disaster in the Sea of Japan. The members of the orchestra became alarmed and fled from the platform, when M. Novikoff, former Mayor of Baku, rose and said: "Let us all, by rising, show respect for the victims. Down with the war! We have had enough of blood."

Some eighty policemen entered from either side of the hall and elbowed their way through the crowd toward M. Novikoff, whereupon cries were raised of "Let us attack the police!" Chairs were seized and hurled at the police, the crowd being led by a colonel with a drawn sword. The policemen fled precipitately.

Order being restored, a number of speeches were delivered on the national crisis. Suddenly the police, reinforced to between two hundred and three hundred men, again invaded the hall and rushed on the audience with drawn swords. The people defended themselves with chairs and sticks, but after ten minutes were driven from the hall into the gardens, where there was a battalion of tirailleurs, who raised their rifles to their shoulders preliminary to the order to fire being given, causing a panic. The public fled toward the exits, and finding them closed, smashed the doors and windows of the hall and so gained the street. Many persons were injured, some so seriously that they had to be taken to a hospital.

M. Novikoff was arrested and the gardens were occupied by police and Cossacks. Strong military forces were placed on the road leading from Pavlovsk to Tsarskoe-Selo, and to St. Petersburg and at the railway stations. People returning to St. Petersburg from the gardens spread accounts of the affair, which soon became a popular topic.

Pavlovsk is nineteen miles from St. Petersburg, and is a summer resort for inhabitants of the capital. Concerts are given in the gardens there daily, and are attended by audiences largely composed of people from St. Petersburg.

### INCIDENTS OF BATTLE.

#### Loss of Russian Destroyer—Many Bodies Washed Ashore.

London, June 5.—The following are extracts from dispatches to "The Daily Telegraph" sent from various points in Japan relating to the naval battle:

The commander of a Japanese torpedo boat says that the heavy seas dashed him in the eyes of his crew, almost blinding them. This continued for twelve hours, and many of his men had their faces skinned. Some were brine soaked, while others were bespattered with the warm blood of their wounded comrades.

It is said that on the Russian ships men fell down, not on account of their wounds, but owing to unconsciousness from mere fatigue.

An engineer officer of the Russian destroyer Gromski, describing the fight, says:

A Whitehead torpedo struck us right astern. Twenty-one officers and men, including our captain, were killed instantly. Twenty-three others were shot overboard. The remaining twenty-five exploded a charge in the destroyer and sank her. Then we plunged into the sea, expecting to be finished by the Japanese quick-firing guns, but to our amazement we were rescued by Japanese.

The captain of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, describing the operations preceding the battle, says:

On entering the strait Admiral Rojostevsky hoisted his one signal of battle, which read, "We must have not only a triumphal entry into Vladivostok, but must sink part of the Japanese fleet on the way."

The captain ascribes the defeat to Rojostevsky's indecision and to the utter loss of communication between the ships.

The Nagasaki correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says that all along the coasts of Tsu and Iki islands the bodies of Russians are washing ashore every minute, and that they are being reverently buried by the islanders.

### SERVICE AT TSARSKOE-SELO.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The Emperor and the Empress and members of the royal family attended a memorial service at Tsarskoe-Selo to-day for those who had fallen in the naval battle in the Sea of Japan.

### THE FIRST DAY'S ACTION.

#### SWIFT WORK BY TOGO.

#### A Description of the Battle as Seen by Russian Survivors.

Vladivostok, June 4.—From the accounts of participants in the battle of the Sea of Japan, a picture of the first day of the fighting can be constructed.

On the morning of May 27, when the Russian fleet found itself 120 miles south of Tsu Island, it was heading for the strait in three columns—the battleships and five cruisers on the left, the light cruisers on the right and the transports and torpedo boats between them. The weather was foggy.

At 8:30 o'clock in the morning the Russian fleet was discovered by the Japanese cruiser Izumo, which blundered upon it in the fog and narrowly escaped capture.

At 10:30 o'clock four Japanese cruisers, the Chitose, the Kasuga, the Tushima and the Nitake, were discovered to the northeast of the fleet and were fired on by the battleships. The Japanese cruisers disappeared and the Russian fleet proceeded through the strait.

Suddenly at 1:20 o'clock in the afternoon a silhouette of Japanese vessels, their greenish blue paint making them scarcely visible in the fog, loomed up to the westward of the Russian vessels. These Japanese vessels were four battleships and the armored cruisers Tokiwa, Nishin, Kasuga, Iwate and Izumo. They immediately opened a heavy fire, which was especially directed against the flagships of the various squadrons of the Russian fleet.

Admiral Rojostevsky signalled to the transports to place themselves on the right of the squadron of light cruisers so as to increase their distance from the fighting part of the fleet, which was now hotly engaged and suffering under the well aimed fire of the Japanese.

### TWO BATTLESHIPS QUICKLY SUNK.

Thanks to the precision of the Japanese guns and the concentration of their fire on the flagships, within an hour and a half the Kniaz Souvaroff and the Oslabya were reduced to wrecks and soon sank.

Almost at the same time as the opening of the engagement between the battleship divisions a column of light Japanese cruisers appeared from the eastward and fell on the retreating Russian transports and the light cruisers. The cruisers Vladimir, Monomakh and Dmitri Donskoi were detached from the left column and sent to their aid. They were repulsed by the Japanese cruisers, but not before the Ural had been brought to a sinking condition.

The battle continued until 5 o'clock without any further noticeable change in the situation. Soon after the battleship Alexander III began to list badly and dropped out of the line, but was quickly repaired, resuming her place and reopening fire. The battleship Borodino was then heading the line. The Japanese, noticing the condition of the Alexander III, concentrated their fire on her and she again dropped out of the line, this time finally, and disappeared.

Such a heavy fire from the Japanese twelve-inch guns was then directed against the Borodino that she was disabled and sunk. This was at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

### TORPEDO BOATS COMPLETE WORK.

The battleship Sissoi Valtky was now ablaze, but was firing every available gun. At this hour the onslaught of torpedo boats from the coast of Japan and the closing in of the battleships from the left broke up the Russian fleet, all of which, except four battleships and the converted cruiser Ural, still held together.

During the night the Japanese torpedo attacks continued. Their result was not known here until the report of the commander of the cruiser Isurumir was received from Vladivostok.

In the course of the battle a mass of Japanese junks is said to have obstructed the movements of the Russian fleet. The Russian officers assert that these junks scattered mines in the path of their vessels.

The bodies of a lieutenant of the cruiser Almaz, and of other officers and sailors brought here by the Almaz and the destroyers, were buried to-day.

Captain Roit, of the destroyer Grozny, describing the capture of Admiral Rojostevsky, said that his vessel, in company with the destroyer Bledovy, on which Admiral Rojostevsky escaped, was steaming northward when he encountered two Japanese destroyers. The Bledovy signalled the Grozny "How many knots can you make?" and on receiving the reply, "Twenty-three," ordered full speed for Vladivostok.

The Grozny instead of obeying this signal engaged one of the Japanese destroyers, but the Bledovy raised the white flag and the Red Cross flag. While doing battle with her opponent the Grozny was unable to go to the aid of her consort, which was taken in tow by the other Japanese destroyer. The Grozny succeeded in shaking off her opponent, but later encountered another Japanese destroyer, which she sank in a running fight.

It is expected here that a Japanese attack on the fortress will not be long delayed. There is, however, a calm and determined spirit manifested by the population in face of the forthcoming crisis. The defenses of Vladivostok, on which steady work has been done since the beginning of the war, are now considered as having been completed.

### RUSSIAN DESTROYER AT SHANGHAI.

#### Towed In Damaged, with 108 Men on Board—Uru Expected.

Shanghai, June 4.—A Russian destroyer was towed in here to-day by the British steamer Buling. She reports that she had been drifting for six days, with 180 men on board, water sufficient for only one day left and little food. The vessel is damaged forward. Her crew has already been transferred to the Russian transport interned at Woo-Sung.

Vice-Admiral Uru, with a squadron, is expected at Guttsatz Island, in Hang-Chow Bay, to-day.

### MOROCCO TO THE POWERS.

#### Nations Asked to Confer on Question of Reforms.

Tangier, June 4.—Mohammed el Torres, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Sultan has invited the representatives of the powers to ask for an international conference at Tangier for the purpose of discussing reforms in Morocco. The members of the diplomatic corps have communicated with their respective governments for instructions.

### MORE DAMAGE IN FOG.

#### Another British Battleship in Collision off Dungeness.

London, June 4.—Shortly after the British battleship Caesar was in collision with the British bark Afghanistan, in a fog off Dungeness Saturday morning, the British battleship Hannibal fouled and seriously damaged the German schooner Emma Luisa.

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Dresses of White Lawn, trimmed with white or two-tone embroidery. . . . . \$7.50

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Dresses of White Handkerchief Linen, hand embroidered, . . . . . \$14.50

Suits of French Linen, white, having bolero coat entirely of eyelet embroidery. . . . . \$18.00

Princesses Dresses of French Batiste in delicate shades, trimmed with lace and embroidery. . . . . \$20.00

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Continued from first page.

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The moment. The next few days are likely to see important developments in that direction. Every energy is being directed to that end, and we are most sanguine of results. I am not at liberty to say more at this time. It is to be hoped that the directors will meantime assist the situation. Acting on legal advice, Mr. Hyde will shortly begin proceedings to determine the question of the syndicate profits that were criticized in the Frick report, most unjustly so, as we claim. When the subject is fully understood, I am sure every right minded person will agree that he was morally as well as legally entitled to these profits, and that the society had nothing to do with it. Whatever else may happen, Mr. Hyde will not pause in his determination to secure a public investigation of these baseless charges. There are so little understood and which have created such an unreasonable prejudice in the public mind. It is amazing on what slim protest men's honest motives are misused at times of public excitement, but we are confident that justice and fair play will prevail in the end. Mr. Hyde will bid his time.

The question of mutualization, held up by the Lord suit, apparently can be settled now only by the trusteeship of Mr. Hyde's stock. This he seems willing to do, although his friends have said he might not. This might be done, a director said yesterday,